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LAU U PAK,  
 HO LOONG SHOP,  
 78, Jervels Street, Hongkong.  
 13th October, 1890. [1642]







**POST-OFFICE NOTICES.**

The authorised List of Mails issued in connection with this paper is the one published in the *Standard*, which is also corrected to a much later hour than that given below.

**A MAIL, WILL DEPART**  
For Manila.—*For Eleana*, to-day, the instant, at 3.30 P.M.  
For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—*Namoa*, to-day, the 2nd instant, at 5 P.M.  
For Kellow and Halphug.—*Per Congo*, to-day, the 2nd instant, at 5 P.M.  
For Japan.—*Per Cassini*.—*Per Malacca*, to-day, the 2nd instant, at 5 P.M.  
For Straits Settlements and London.—*Glengarry*, to-morrow, the 3rd instant, at 11.30 A.M.  
For Straits Settlements and London.—*Suez*, on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 2.30 P.M.  
For Macao and Manila.—*Per William*, to-morrow, on Friday, the 12th inst., at 11.30 A.M.

His Excellency the Governor is pleased to order, under Section XII. of the Post Ordinance, 1876, that the Late Fee charges Correspondence posted after certain hours Europe, America, the Australia Colonies, &c., shall be 10 cents, instead of as hitherto.

**MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.**  
The British-Contract Packet "NITZ" will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 10th November, with Mails to and through United Kingdom and Europe, via British Straits Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, India, India, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar. The post-privileges for forwarding correspondence to Mauritius, E. Africa, the S. E. India, and Ascension.

**N.B.**—This Packet carries no mails to Australian Colonies.

**MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.**  
The French-Contract Packet "YANGTSE" will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 10th November, with Mails to and through United Kingdom and Europe, via Nippon, Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Ben-Cayon, the Australian Colonies, Pondichy, Madras, Calcutta, Aden, Egypt, Malta, Gibraltar.

**HOURS FOR CLOSING THE CENTRAL MAIL.**  
THE TROUSER MAIL MAY BE DEPARTED  
NOON, Money Order Office closes.  
2 P.M., Registry of Letters ceases. Postage on all printed matter and patterns ceases.  
3 P.M., Mails closed, except for Late Letters.  
4 P.M., Letters may be posted with Last of Letters until  
5.30 P.M., when the Post Office closes entirely.  
3.40 P.M., Late Letters may be posted on the Packet with Last Fee of 10 cents instead of departure.

**THE FRENCH MAIL.**  
TUESDAY—  
5 P.M., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes, except the night box, which is a special delivery office hours.  
WEDNESDAY—  
7 A.M., Post Office opens.  
10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases. Postage on all printed matter and patterns ceases.  
11 A.M., Letters may be posted with Last of Letters until  
11.10 A.M., Letters may be posted with Last of Letters until  
11.30 A.M., when the Post Office closes entirely.  
11.40 A.M., Late Letters may be posted on the Packet with Last Fee of 18 cents instead of departure.

**MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES MAIL.**  
The United States Mail Packet "BELA" will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 10th November, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, Canada, Honolulu, &c., which will be as follows—  
2.00 P.M., Registry closes.  
2.20 P.M., Post Office closes, but Letters to United States may be posted on board. Packet with Last Fee of 10 cents extra. P.M. until the time of departure.  
No correspondence for Non-Union West or Paraguay cannot be sent by this route.

**REGULATIONS AS TO SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MAIL.**  
1.—Privates in H.M. Army or Navy, commissioned Officers' Army Schoolmasters (non-Superintendent or First Class) or S. mistresses may send half-ounce letters or post 5 letters in the ordinary way, at the rate of four cents (two pence) each, may be prepaid either in Imperial or in Hong Kong Stamps.  
2.—The same privileges apply to letters addressed to the Privates and non-commissioned Officers named above.  
3.—All such letters prepaid at the rate of two cents (one penny) will be forwarded from the United Kingdom by private steamers.  
4.—Private steamers leave Hongkong for London about every ten days, and are free to serve weeks on the voyage.  
5.—The letters must not exceed half an ounce, and must be addressed to the name and be over with the ends open.  
6.—If from a Soldier or Sailor his class description must be stated in full on the cover of which must be signed by the commanding officer, with name of regiment, &c., in full.  
7.—If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class description, with name of regiment, ship, &c., be stated in full.  
8.—The names of Soldiers and Sailors have no privilege with regard to books or papers, nor can they be prepaid with Imperial Stamps.  
\* But not Warrant Officers, viz.—Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatswain or Carpenter.

Correspondence for the West Indies (those belonging to the Postal Union, the Antilles, and Hayti), for Monte Video and Uruguay are no longer be sent via San Francisco.

**LETTERS FOR THE UNITED STATES BY SAILING SHIP.**  
When it is desired to forward letters to United States by a sailing ship which is notified as carrying mail, it is only necessary to send the letters in the ordinary way, with the name of the ship, and prepaid 8 p. half ounce as usual. This Office then takes the duty of obtaining notices of departure and depending on the convenience of the ship, the letters are posted if possible at least one day before the date fixed for sailing.

Many boxes of letters are received at the Office on the 20th value, it is to say, that the boxes are filled with letters, but there is no provision of a seal.

The attention of boxholders is called necessarily of carefully sealing such boxes with a seal, so that the contents may be back or receipt with them. The omission of the latter precaution leaves a doubt as to whether the contents of the box ever reached the Post Office; the omission of the former, whether or not the letters are received, is a ground for the refusal of the Postage Stamp.

To provide means of containing small parcels of money to or from this Colony at the rate of 20 value, must be perfectly closed condition, and in strips of at least 10 separate Stamps will be purchased. must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

Letters containing Stamps should be sealed, and the Stamps should be secured by observation.

A Pillar Box has been established at the Point Police Station (opposite the S. Home), and another at the South front of the Harbour Department.

The hours of clearance are as follows—  
West Point 10.00 2.00  
Harbour Department 10.15 2.30  
Letters arrive at the Post Office 10.30 2.30  
Correspondence of all kinds posted in box before the office of the Post Office mail day for the Hongkong Mail.  
All correspondence for Hongkong will be delivered the same day.



EXTRACTS.

THE BUTCHER AND HIS LOVE.

A butcher loved a tender maid,  
Who was his own dear girl,  
And he sought her in the quietude  
Of his own little parlour.  
The girl, alas! he could not find,  
For she had been his own dear girl,  
And he sought her in the quietude  
Of his own little parlour.  
The girl, alas! he could not find,  
For she had been his own dear girl,  
And he sought her in the quietude  
Of his own little parlour.

HOW SOME NOBLE PARISIANS MAKE MONEY.

The number of Dukes, Princes, Counts, and Barons who sell the famous vineyards of Champagne, Bordeaux, and Burgundy would suffice to organize one of the Republic of the Americas. But these nobles do not sell their vineyards, and neither crown heads to not disdain to turn an honest penny by it. Let us pass then to the petty trader. We shall find that the book of heraldry includes the names of a crowd of tradesmen and tradeswomen who would not be out of place in the square of the temple or under the pillars of the fish-market. The name of Duke, Count, or Baron, just dead, millionnaire a dozen times over. He sold his game, the poor, thirty man, as eagerly as though he had been a simple poacher, and he related the fruit of his country seat at St. Cloud like a kitchen garden of the plain of Gennevilliers. He sold his game, the poor, thirty man, as eagerly as though he had been a simple poacher, and he related the fruit of his country seat at St. Cloud like a kitchen garden of the plain of Gennevilliers.

THE PEASANTRY OF SERBIA.

As Serbia has lately played an important part in European politics, a few notes on her agriculture may not be out of place. The peasant of the old school lives in a cottage with mud floors and mud walls. His five stock consists of a roe of oxen, half-a-dozen sheep, and a small flock of sheep and goats. His dress consists of a long, loose, open tunic, which costs about 100b, and a pair of trousers, which costs about 50b. A wagon built entirely of wood, not a particle of iron entering into the composition of either wheels or axles, which costs about 300b, or 30s., is as weighing about 100b, with which he executes the repairs required for house or plant. The house is built of mud, and the vineyard is planted with vines. The vineyard is planted with vines, and the house is built of mud. The vineyard is planted with vines, and the house is built of mud.

ANECDOTAL PHOTOGRAPHS.

DOCTOR ROSE, LORD STRATFORD, and a. Were a few days ago to lay down rules for not succeeding in life, he would probably include many of the distinguishing characteristics of the most fortunate of our living soldiers. In the first place, he was in only an extremely unpopulous man. Few people were more cordially hated, or judged more unkindly, than the Lieutenant-Colonel who was fondly supposed by various competitors to have been decisively shelved with an unattractive Lieutenant-Colonel as far back as 1839. It may be safely conjectured, however, that Rose himself felt no discouragement at his future prospects. In the first place he was a Scotchman, and in the next he belonged to a family which kept him behind the scenes of political life for two generations. Both his father and grandfather had held the lucrative and pleasant office of Clerk of the Parliament, and his influence, though not very apparent, was solid and real. He was also well and powerfully connected; so that in this way it came about that he was appointed one of the quinquies to the Duke of Cambridge, a post which kept him well in view of London society. When the Serain which was quite a fashionable affair, cropped up in 1840, what could be more natural than that Rose should be thought of? and he was made Adjutant-General to Omar Pasha, the renegade Captain who subsequently played a large part in Eastern affairs. A whole host of his contemporaries, who were not so fortunate as to be appointed to such a post, were not so fortunate as to be appointed to such a post.

IMPRESSIONS OF MODERN ATHENS.

And now to sum up in a few words the impressions of a West in Athens. Had our expectations been raised? Had we felt that the drama of past years had first been a mere illusion, to be dispelled at first sight of the reality? Would the name of Athens still have the same indescribable charm for us, or would familiarity have deadened its magic influence? To such questions I can, for my own part, looking back across an interval of three years, emphatically answer, No! In some ways we had imagined, when we first came to Athens, that we had seen a true picture of the old Athens of the past. But in no respect did Athens fall short of our ideal, while fresh and quite unimagined charms revealed themselves. Among these not the least was the quality of the atmosphere, the extraordinary richness and delicacy, which seemed to cling to the objects of the senses, and to give them a certain softness and richness, which was not to be found in any other city. The hills of Attica, Mycenae, Argos, and the Peloponnese present a very remarkable feature, a certain noble simplicity of form; but as they glitter in the moonlight, or take their colouring of sunset, their beauty is quite fascinating. There is a very curious and interesting contrast between the old Athens and the new Athens. The old Athens was a city of the past, a city of the future. The new Athens was a city of the present, a city of the future.

THE ADDEE.

The Addee is the sole British representative of the family, and is the only poisonous reptile indigenous to the island. It is a small snake, and is found now and then, and formerly in abundance, in all parts of England and Wales. Open woodlands, brushwood, dry heaths, and sandy wastes, are its favourite places, and it does not seek, or necessarily live near, water. Found solitary now and then, and with your young, they are discovered intertwined with several of their own species, when basking in their retreats. The Addee is not confined, however, to England and Scotland, for they are found in France, Spain, and from Southern Italy to far north in Russia. Ireland has not this poisonous snake. They are very variable in their colour; some are nearly olive, and others are a rich deep brown or dirty brownish yellow in their general ground colour. There is a mark on the head, and a spot on each side of the head, and a line running the whole length of the body and tail formed by a series of confluent rhombs, as well as by a row of small triangular spots on either side, and all these are darker than the ground tints. On looking at the head, it is found to be covered with small scales, and the head is almost oval, depressed, and it widens behind the ears. The gape of the mouth is great, and there are no teeth in the upper maxillary bones except the poison fangs. There is a row of small teeth on the palatine bone on each side of the palate. The neck is smaller than the back of the head, and the body increases to nearly the middle. The Addee is a very variable snake, and its colour is very variable. It is found in all parts of England and Wales, and from Southern Italy to far north in Russia.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like American Delim, Ceylon Tea, and various oils.

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

Table with 10 columns: VESSEL, DATE OF ARRIVAL, CAPTAIN, FLAG, TONS, CONSIGNEES, DESTINATION. Lists various ships and their details.

WOOLEEN GOODS.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Blankets, Shawls, and various fabrics.

PRODUCE.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Flour, Rice, and various foodstuffs.

POPULACE.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Sugar, Tea, and various goods.

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

Table with 10 columns: VESSEL, DATE OF ARRIVAL, CAPTAIN, FLAG, TONS, CONSIGNEES, DESTINATION. Lists various ships and their details.

POPULACE.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Sugar, Tea, and various goods.

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